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in lieu of any original or prior certificate, which shall be void, whether canceled or not; and

- (4) As receipts. If the subject of sale is securities or other evidence of debt, shall be a good and valid receipt to the person holding the certificate of sale as against any person holding or claiming to hold possession of such securities or other evidences of debt; and
- (5) As authority for transfer of title to motor vehicle. If such property consists of a motor vehicle, shall be notice, when received, to any public offical charged with the registration of title to motor vehicles, of such transfer and shall be authority to such official to record the transfer on his books and records in the same manner as if the certificate of title to such motor vehicle were transferred or assigned by the party holding the certificate of title, in lieu of any original or prior certificate, which shall be null and void, whether canceled or not.
- (b) *Deed to real property*. In the case of the sale of real property pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6335:
- (1) *Deed as evidence.* The deed of sale given pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6338 shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated; and
- (2) Deed as conveyance of title. If the proceedings of the regional director (compliance as set forth have been substantially in accordance with the provisions of law, such deed shall be considered and operate as a conveyance of all the right, title, and interest the party delinquent had in and to the real property thus sold at the time the lien of the United States attached thereto.
- (c) Effect of junior encumbrances. A certificate of sale of personal property given or a deed to real property executed pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6338 discharges the property from all liens, encumbrances, and titles over which the lien of the United States, with respect to which the levy was made, has priority. For example, a mortgage on real property executed after a notice of a Federal tax lien has been filed is extinguished when the regional director (compliance) executes a deed to the real property to a purhcaser thereof at a sale pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6335 following the seizure of the property by the United States. The proceeds of such

a sale are distributed in accordance with priority of the liens, encumbrances, or titles. *See* 26 U.S.C. 6342(b) and 7426(a)(2) and §§ 70.170 and 70.207(a)(2) of this part with respect to surplus proceeds.

(26 U.S.C. 6339)

§ 70.187 Records of sale.

- (a) Requirement. Each regional director (compliance) shall make a record of all sales under 26 U.S.C. 6335 of real property situated within that region and of redemptions of such property. The records shall set forth the tax for which any such sale was made, the dates of seizures and sale, the name of the party assessed and all proceedings in making such sale, the amount of expenses, the names of the purchasers, and the date of the deed. In the case of redemption of the property, the records shall additionally set forth the date of such redemption and of the transfer of the certificate of sale, the amount of the redemption price, and the name of the party to whom such redemption price was paid. The orginal record shall be retained by the Chief, Tax Processing Center.
- (b) *Copy as evidence.* A copy of such record, or any part thereof, certified by the Chief, Tax Processing Center shall be evidence in any court of the truth of the facts therein stated.

(26 U.S.C. 6340)

§ 70.188 Expense of levy and sale.

The regional director (compliance) shall determine the expenses to be allowed in all cases of levy and sale. Such expenses shall include the expenses of protection and preservation of the property during the period subsequent to the levy, as well as the actual expenses incurred in connection with the sale thereof. In case real and personal property (or several tracts of real property) are sold in the aggregate, the regional director (compliance) shall properly apportion the expenses to the real property (or to each tract).

(26 U.S.C. 6341)